

in

in

P's day 7/11/91

up?

on

to

to

of

for

without

to

to

until

until

then

then

by

by

by

deck

deck

came

came

had

at

at

at

which

which

then

then

were

were

we were

we were

into

into

some

some

by

by

on

on

my

my

in

in

to

to

was

was

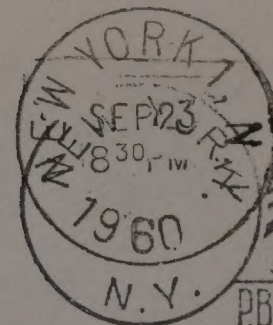
was

was

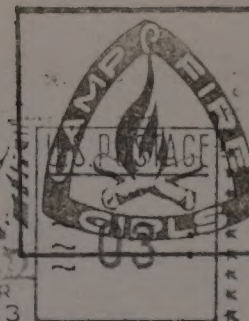
THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

170 CENTRAL PARK WEST

NEW YORK 24, N. Y.



METER
P.B. 168573



CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Golden Jubilee

1910 - 1960

Mr. Benjamin Karl Sharp
715 Park Avenue
New York 21, N.Y.

plaintiff
part / ~~protoplasm~~ / opportunity

object by / but object / be / to be

at, out, ought / what / it to / to it

had / do ~~dependent~~ / did

change / which, change / each

large / advantage

— can — come — could, kingdom

~~go~~ ~~to go~~

— go — gave, together — give-n

form half / for / 4

have halve / ever / view

(thank, hath (worth (think youth

(that (them (with, there

) was ~~with these~~) with these

/ shall / show / should

/ usually

/ all / well / will

/ or are middle or
end of phrases / her / here-ar

/ our are alone or
commencing phrases / we're where
recollect / rise

/ are
from time my / member house / me

/ own / know us / any

/ long / among / thing

/ beyond / yet young / your year
/ when / would we

how he him whom

as his is has

an and a then

ah eye (ever) the (emphatic)

I awe oh. o. owe owing owes

eye (yes)

a
advantage
ah

all

am
among
an

and
any
are

as

at

aye

aye.

be

but

by

beyond.

can

change

charge

come

could

did

do

each

ever

for

from

from

game

given

go

had
half
halve
has
hatt
have
he
him
his
home
how

Benevolence (p. 183) Michael Schopak, the Swiss doctor of
celebrity in the last century, was often visited
by people of distinction and fortune. There was once as-
sembled in his laboratory, a great many persons from all
parts of the world, partly to consult him, & partly out of
curiosity. Among others was a Russian prince, with his
daughter, whose singular beauty attracted general ^{attention}
~~attention~~. A young French Marquis, who was present, attempt-
ed, for the amusement of the ladies, to display his wit at the ex-
pense of the doctor; but the latter, though but little acquain-
ted with the French language, answered so impertinently,
that the marquis often had the laugh turned against
him. ~~During~~ During this conversation there entered an old
peasant, rudely dressed, with a snow white beard,
a neighbor of Schopak's. The Dr. immediately turned from
his great company to the old man, and hearing that
his wife was ill, set about preparing something
for her, without paying much attention to his
more exalted guests, whose needs he thought
less pressing. ~~The~~ The marquis was now deprived of one
subject to his wit, & he ~~was~~ for chose to turn his jokes
against the old man who was awaiting while the phy-
sician was preparing the necessary medicine for
his aged wife. Many silly observations on his

long white beard, he offered a wager of twelve Louis
d'or, that none of the ladies would kiss the old, dirty
looking fellow. The Russian Princess, hearing this remark
made a sign to her attendant, who brought her a
plate, The Princess put the 12 Louis d'or upon it, &
had it carried to the Marquis, who, of course could not
decline, added twelve others. Then the fair Russian went
up to the old peasant, & pleasantly said, "Permit me,
venerable father, to salute you, after the fashion of my
country." Saying this, she embraced him and gave
him a kiss. She then presented him with the gold
which was on the plate, in these words; "I pray
you take this in remembrance of me, and as a
sign that Russian girls think it their duty to hon-
or old age."

Spirit of beauty! now I know thy dwelling -
It is not in the cold earth, or sea, or air -

The human heart is thy abode, and swelling

Its throbbing pulses, thou art shrined there.

For thou thou shinest out, and flingst thy lightning,

Make even beautiful this world of strife,

Touchest the poet's songs, & scatterest thy brightening

And circling glory o'er the paths of life.

Seed time and Harvest (p. 135) (With the following beautiful
lines will be read with more than
ordinary interest at the present time Dec 1860)

Beneath a dark November sky, in the cold rain follow-
ing drearily, and the bleak wind swooning and shuck-
ing by, the seed o'er the land is cast; and in grave-like fur-
rows the grain doth lie, till many months are past —

In curling mist, & frosty air, the wringing skies, it lieth
there, or buried in the snow, or bare to every wind that blows,
and night's deep darkness, like despair, hangs o'er it while
it grows — It grows in spite of cloved blast, and sudden
rain descending fast the snow-wraths thickly o'er it
cast, & thunders, darkening skies, the very tempests, roar-
ing past, strengthen it as it lies — A warmer kinder
season shines, and warmth & light, the spring's soft
signs with many a cautious blossom turning the
host of icy death — and the grain in delicate ever-
ald lines, springs up, and fairy birth — Then sunny
months, in swift career, bring up the lusty, ripened
ear and the golden harvest-time grows near, and the ra-
per wheels his sifter; till on the day the rich sheaves mark
their shapes on the landscape blithe — Soon in the
cold, dark desolate days, reaped in the sunshine's

mellow blaze, thus, in the dim and wondrous way of fate, are
the deeds of man - sorrow and trial, defeats and delays,
like storms that soften the grain, must test the hearts
aspiring claim; but every just and noble aim shall
pass the ordeal, clear of blame, and in the appointed hour
bring forth its fruit of wealth or fame, of knowledge, wisdom,
power — In the winds of scorn, the storms of hate, in
the darkness of hope deferred, through days when
the world shows desolate, must sleep the good deeds thou
best done; patiently labor, patiently wait thy work
shall see the sun — That which was sown in the win-
ter air, shall bloom and ripen when skies are fair
though time should be many an anxious care ere
the harvest ~~has~~ gathered in — be to toil, and
steady to bear — the heart that is true shall win E.C.B.

Qris (p. 137) (by A.A. Procter) See the rivers flowing downward to the sea,
Pouring all their treasures bountiful & free,
Yet to help their giving, hidden springs arise;
Or, if need be, showers feed them from the skies!
Which the princely flowers their rich fragrance spread
Load the air with perfumes, from their beauty shed —
Yet their lavish spending, leaves them not in death
With fresh life replenished by their mother earth

Give thy heart to God — from fair nature learn;
Give thy love — and ask not, wait not a return,
And He will send thee from the little store;
With a double blessing; God will give the more.

— L x 5 . 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

— 1 . 2 . 3 . 4 . 5 . 6 . 7 . 8 . 9 . 10 . 11 . 12 .

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely Urdu or Persian, spanning approximately 12 lines. The text is written on aged, slightly discolored paper with a torn right edge. The script is fluid and characteristic of the 18th or 19th century. The lines of text are roughly horizontal, with some variations in line length and spacing. The ink is dark, and the overall appearance is that of a historical manuscript or a personal letter.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, consisting of approximately 12 lines. The text is written on aged, slightly torn paper. The script is cursive and appears to be a form of Ottoman Turkish or Arabic. The lines are roughly horizontal, with some variations in spacing and alignment. The ink is dark, and the paper has a yellowish-brown tint. The left edge of the paper is irregular and torn.

Handwritten notes in a cursive script, possibly a shorthand or a specific dialect. The notes are arranged in three lines across the top of the page. The first line contains approximately 12 characters, the second line contains approximately 12 characters, and the third line contains approximately 2 characters. The script is fluid and somewhat stylized, with many loops and flourishes. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear, including a small tear on the right edge and a faint stain near the bottom left.

Ciphers (Rees. Cyclop. Vol VIII) (1807)

Cipher 1

Principle of a Greek cipher, worked by torches, invented by Polybius. 52. 15. 41. 15. 42. 24. 43. 23. 13. 54
W. e. p e r i s h. b y.

1	2	3	4	5
a	f	k	p	v
g	q	l	r	w
c	h	m	s	x
d	i	n	t	y
e	o	u	z	

21. 11. 33. 24. 34. 15. 11. 34. 14. 14. 24. 43
f a m i n e a n d d i s-

15. 11. 43. 15.
e a s e.

This principal has recently been adopted by the Admiralty (date? British)

Greek torch cipher

Spartans discovered writing by cipher. (Scytale). Two cylinders of wood of exactly the same length and thickness were

Scytale
(σχυτάλη.)

(about 400 B.C.)

made the government kept one and the admiral the other. When a dispatch was sent "they took a long narrow strip of parchment, and rolled it round their own staff, in a spiral form, one fold close to another, and then wrote their communication upon the edge of the parchment. The admiral who, upon receiving it applied it to his staff, so that the broken and imperfect character now became legible. This was invented at least 4 centuries B.C."

Aeneas recommends the substitution of points instead of vowels, and gives the two following short specimens:-

Aeneas' cipher

D::: N::: S::: S P::: L C H::: R = Dionysius Pulcher. H::: R. C-

L::: D::: S V::: N::: T::: = Heracles Vento. The same author mentions the artifice of passing a thread through holes in a board or tablet corresponding to the 24 Greek letters (mentioned by Gustavus Selenus in A.D. 1624) --- The order of

Aeneas' cipher

His Herads; expressing the alphabetical character---will represent any word in phrase:

Another method, similar, (mentioned by Wilkins 5th + 11th Chap. "Secret & Swift Messenger"), is tying knots in a string at various distances from each other, so as to agree with a determined measure graduated for the purpose:

Same effect produced by ink marks on string

Arbitrary marks in stead of letters or substituting one letter for another was used by the Hebrews called סוד or combination

Bacon's 3 conditions for cipher = 1) That it be easy to write and read; 2nd) That it be trusty and undecipherable; 3d) That it be clear of suspicion.

Ennius introduced ~~whole~~ ^{the representing} of whole word or syllables by arbitrary marks (Tyronian notes) they numbered at the time of Seneca 13.000. They were not alphabetical.

Modern Cipherists ^{*} Abbe' Trithemius works "Polygraphia" 1499 "Stenographia" other Palatino 1540 Bellaso 1553 Glaubing 1560 ^{*} Baptista Porta 1563 ^{*} Blaise de Vigenere etc (see article)

good articles on Cipher are "Nouveau Traite' de Diplomatie" T. III, p 7, § IV, ch. 2 and article "Chiffres" Enc. Method. "Economie Politique et Diplomatique."

Knotted string

marked string

Substitution

Bacon's conditions

Tyronian notes

Modern Cipherists
* are the best.

Naval Signals (See Signals - Rear cyclop) used very simply by the
ancients. The principle, now, is based on numbers. 10-12 ^{different} flags.

by night lights + fins, lights must be arranged perpendicularly.
Lights = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (false fin) } another mode by bells ^{different sizes} or other
sound producing instrument:-

1) drum 2) fife 3) trumpet. Thus:- W=221 q=232 U=313

A=111 D=121 G=131 J=211 W=222 r=233 V=321

B=112 E=122 H=132 K=212 O=223 S=311 W=322

C=113 F=123 I=133 L=213 p=231 T=312 Y=323

y=331 Z=332 Blank=333. In flags- 1) Red 2) White 3) Blue.

another may be used with 2 but it is complicated. In writing
may use dots, lines etc.

Julius Caesar's method shifting the alphabet along (upward)

2 3 or 4 places. Thus for 4 places:-

MULTI, et pene infiniti, sunt scribendi modi.

Procul, huc shgh hghgh, vxqas vfulchqgl prgl.

Different than roman letter were also used

Charles I (See Dr. Wallis's unpubl. collec. in Bodleian lib Oxford)

"I thought that 379=361=185=28=2=239=59=60=98=5=214=

126=379=90=37=1=258=6=2=212=370=196=379=245=339=

245=339=363=329=165=246=16=50=212=196=444=149=13=

44=32=14=26=10=78=43=65=329=331=380=17=48=29=338=

Naval Signals

writing

Julius Caesar

